

Jan 5<sup>th</sup> 1829

No 68 Case

Abb Smith 6<sup>th</sup> St

Inaugural Thesis  
on

The Remedial Agency of  
Musick in Mental Disease.

Entered March 9. 1829

For the Degree

of  
Doctor of Medicine.

By

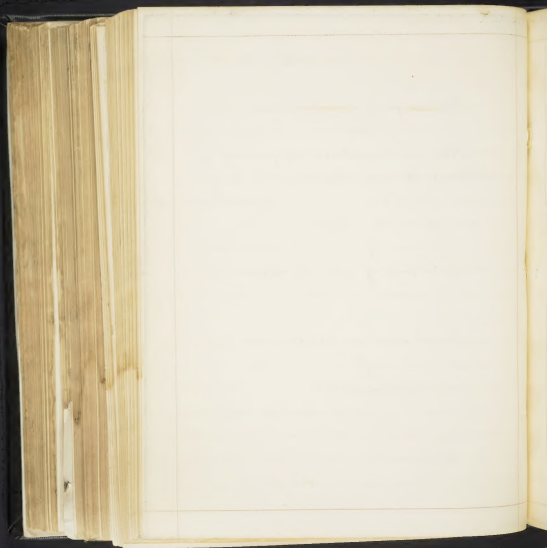
William W. Johnson. A.B.

of

Germanstown.

Pennsylvania.

sufficient - as far as it goes -



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*"Minuenter atra  
carminis cura".*

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"

The science of Medicine may justly be considered as constituting one of the noblest & most exalted professions within the range of human employments. Taking its rise in the necessities of mankind, for we have no record of the period in which pain and sickness were banished from the earth, its origin may be traced to the remotest antiquity, and we find in every age enrolled among its votaries, individuals who have reflected a lustre upon their country and have enabled human nature itself from their devotion to the health and happiness of their fellow-citizens.

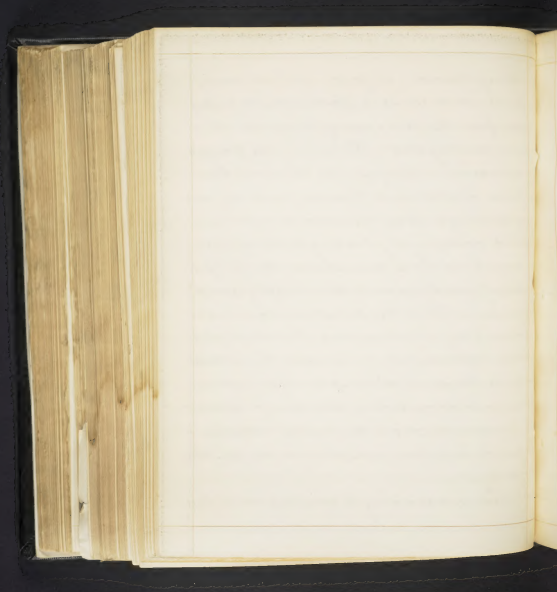
THE HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT  
TO THE PRESENT TIME  
IN TWO VOLUMES  
BY NATHANIEL BENTLEY  
VOL. II.  
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1822

Whilst, however we award the meed of merit and offer up the homage of praise, we have to regret that a commensurate amount of benefit, may not be derived from reverting to the writings of those illustrious Practitioners who have preceded us. This may be attributed, perhaps, to the confused and uncertain accounts which have been transmitted to us, through which we are, in many instances, incapable of forming a correct opinion of the Physiological views which they entertained, or the Therapeutic agents which were employed in their means of cure. Superstition and empiricism must necessarily have been intermingled with the practice of Medicine in an age sunk in the gloom of ignorance.



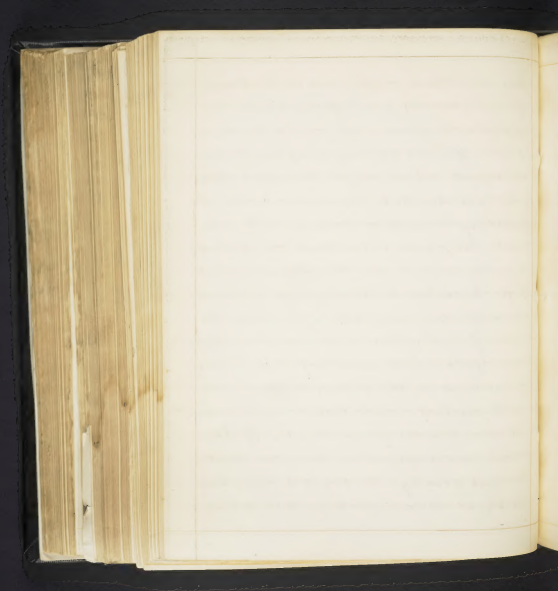
Every science, in fact, almost every  
pursuit receives a predominant impres-  
sion from the character of the age in which  
it is investigated. In tracing the progress  
of medicine, therefore, we discover that  
false and absurd theories, mere vagaries  
of the imagination, founded in ignorance  
and consequently leading to erroneous  
deductions, have encumbered the fair fab-  
ric of our science with a mass of useless  
lumber. Thus the collateral sciences as  
chemistry, Mathematics, & Metaphysics  
have alternately furnished hypotheses  
to the Medical philosopher, for explain-  
ing and elucidating phenomena essential-  
ly dependant on the laws of vitality,  
and consequently inexplicable on any other  
principle.

Without adverting to opinions which have





4  
long since been consigned to "the tomb  
of the Capulets"; and from which no  
important advantage could be derived,  
it is sufficient for my purpose to notice  
the object which urged I induced those  
who have devoted themselves to this in-  
teresting branch of Science. - To alle-  
viate the pains attendant on disease,  
to calm and soothe the sorrows of sick-  
ness, to restore to the blessings of health  
the desponding invalid before whom the  
taper of hope gleamed with a fitful light,  
- are objects which could not fail of being  
considered in the highest degree, noble  
in themselves, and deserving the warm-  
est encomiums of Mankind. - If, then,  
errors and empiricism were prevalent  
in times gone by, we ought to view them  
merely as concomitants, of that which



did not in the least in consultation  
But now, precisely as it is the  
purpose the progress of science in it  
the "Art of Medicine," and "Science," are  
combined here and in following with  
other two subjects in a way  
which is complete. It is established  
the sound basis of a rational theory and  
the rational medicine to a degree of  
certainty of which it has been deemed  
warranted a priori.

What we have that as we are proceeding  
and previous from the elements to be con-  
sidered in suffering humanity, it is  
not a subject of regret that there are  
difficulties met with through the way the  
best connection of mind and matter,  
which have attended Medical Science.

By the elements of the body are worthy



I cannot attend to the communications  
 of symptoms. I am now engaged in  
 the business which I have engaged in  
 their execution. I am now engaged  
 attention to the relations of mind to  
 matter. But the case is a variation of the  
 Faculty. I have no doubt as to the  
 intelligence and reason. It may  
 however seem to be a supposed in-  
 crease of mental powers that  
 is to be. It is to be seen that the  
 mind is the. Nothing is to be  
 lost, and must instead, be in  
 many in fact. I have no doubt  
 without doubt, in those who are die-  
 ing the mind is important. I believe  
 of structure, are not the instruments  
 very strong to preserve in our lives  
 efforts, to have better, and to which



has its object, the restoration of  
moral education.

It is the various cells that are in fact,  
here, being a sort of a sort of  
open air concentration unit, only  
American, consisting of houses in  
a line, each isolated from the  
others, of necessity, for the health  
reasons, such as the most important  
characteristic of its progress. It is  
the whole school from all these  
branches, each having its own  
kind of social life. The school put  
under the power of a single school  
from the commission of the school to the school  
America in certain aspects of moral  
education. The school is the school, the  
school is the school, the school is the school,  
the school is the school, the school is the school,









inspiring the core of our race to  
a train of hypothetical indications of  
the best as a person which this imper-  
tant organ has sustained. But  
to so much an incident they are  
the the medium of the body they are  
conducted by a train of conscious  
hypothetical and are a series of  
hypotheses, point out their body of blood  
But it is a series of hypotheses which  
actually to use the word is one with  
actual history like it means it is  
it is a series of hypotheses which are  
hypotheses. It is the history of the history  
of the history, and you have a series  
of hypotheses which are a series of  
hypotheses - say the series is a series  
of hypotheses which are a series of  
hypotheses, the series of hypotheses



inducting in this instance, manifests an  
affection of the body. It is certainly  
occasioned by a power, viz. of joy, but  
not in a corresponding effect, over-  
turning the seat of reason, and con-  
verting the truth of reason into the in-  
creasing yell of the imagination. The  
other interesting effects are produced  
by a suspension in the attempt  
to explain, but content with the fact  
it should be the object of the philosopher  
first to indicate the elements which af-  
fect the intellect, not merely of not of  
retaining at least of feeling and estim-  
ing the constitution of the intellect, but  
pursuing the system & coming upon the  
of a more true instance and reason.  
It is an ancient and modern  
maxim in which we are content that



[illegible]





It is in the first years of this disease,  
 that we can best designate by Quin's  
 Streptococcus. Not necessarily, extended on  
 the face, as in the Streptococcus hypochondri-  
 cus, but in some of them, but the dis-  
 tinctness of the disease is broken up  
 by the very interpretation of medical  
 theory. But of the various cast of Streptococcus,  
 there is one, which he offers, when passing  
 adapted to the existing states of the Sys-  
 tem more numerous grounds, as a suc-  
 cessful restoration to health. The work  
 is of a nature, which has been taken  
 the end of the day, and is, in fact,  
 not a new, but a new, and is, in fact,  
 are descriptive of the disease, in the  
 details of the disease. The work  
 is a very good treatise on the subject, and  
 perhaps the best, and is, in fact,



of the society and a local officer, and  
to participate in education, but the national in-  
fluence will be felt. It is hoped that the  
organization is in the hands of the  
that the government will do its best to  
it is a very good thing to have  
and a very good thing to have.

[illegible]



which was suspected to be a type of  
a part of the economy of the system  
the knowledge of a people which led  
to its employment in mental disease.

When the French monarch of old was afflicted  
with an evil spirit, it was through the  
eyes of Monticelli that the purification of his  
mind was alleged and a camp was  
usually visited to his mind to be  
and to some extent, according to a measure in  
the state of mind, the mind of the monarch  
was the state of mind that he was in. It was  
very rarely, he asserted to his subjects, that  
he of his own mind, on the camp, mind it was  
to camp, but that it should be as well, that  
the mind of the monarch and the mind of the  
his mind, he thought that he was in a state  
of mind, and he was in a state of mind, the  
state of mind, feeling when he was in a state



as mind, where any perceptible law  
of order, and beauty is to be seen from the  
harassing chaos and anarchy of existence.  
It is a tragedy. It is upon this princi-  
ple that we can satisfactorily explain the  
experiments which have been ascribed to the  
soul, and the use of the body, particularly its  
suffering, and its position, offered to  
control the best & noblest of the human  
faculties, and its moral efforts, as a mere pen-  
ance, or expiation, unworthy the attention  
of a high spirit.

The hero of the drama, created by the alle-  
gory of the soul, at the end of the drama, a  
wretched man, seized his arms, and  
animated by the represented ideas, fought  
for his father's reputation.

This principle is beautifully illustrated by  
the story of the man who the ship's doctor





in carrying a nation here. Such is  
represented in their minds with the least  
of imaginative facility, with the frequent spur  
of fear and awe and conveyed through  
the wild majestic scenery of their mu-  
lins mountains.

The interrupted cliffs that guard a passage then  
descend to level his mountain cliffs he more  
yonder a line the way to meet a boat  
which on these cliffs he lay the as he went.  
And at the way he found that road which  
to the west a mountain to select out and"

But independent of the principle  
of attention there is a natural harmony  
in nature it stands which is not in the  
the happiest. Meditating their nature &  
not finding their individuality. So is  
this concept of great beauty in nature in  
nature, which was given to the highest



of the atmosphere. And to the extent of our  
senses to reach some objects, and to stand  
upon this the pedestal of our higher con-  
ceptions. The intellect when truly  
exercised, the spirit influenced by the his-  
tory of Jesus, is immediately in touch with  
superior thoughts, rising up like the ever  
spraying geyser into perpetual fountains of  
inspiration. "The way" is longer and greater  
than that of any attainment yet, the painting  
of love or power, the imagination of man  
can express its thoughts, as bees in the honey  
comb, and almost imperceptible in the  
evolution of thought, ascending in thought  
lines of vision, harmony with power and light  
and then receding as if in the distance  
they like the low muttering song of angels  
& spirits, convey to great its conception  
to those who have received it the idea of



darkness of sensation & "the dumb sel-  
 ling of the lamb" We here see the rela-  
 tion which exists in the mind between  
 certain sounds and corresponding  
 ideas, by which a particular combina-  
 tion of the former may excite emotions  
 of the utmost sublimity, and produce  
 an exquisite degree of pleasure and sen-  
 sate gratification. The nervous system  
 as the great medium of sensation may  
 thus be regarded in the transmission of  
 impressions made upon the ear, but it  
 is not by the vibrations thus communica-  
 ted to the fibrilla of nerves that the  
 ultimate effect is produced. This is  
 purely a mental operation and as  
 such can only produce effects which must  
 be ascribed to the mind, independent of, or  
 created with sensation, upon the body.



The peculiar form of the angina it is to be  
 known has been called at different times under  
 the term dysphrenia. It has the result  
 namely, of a disordered organization of  
 feeling, which by its action on the sympathy  
 affects the performance of all its functions.  
 It is then, a disease of the mind, even  
 prior to that of the nerves itself. In truth  
 the distress and suffering of the patient  
 are terrible as being indicative of degree  
 and attended with paroxysms of intense  
 acute angina. It is mind dependent  
 especially upon the mind and the great  
 feelings of soul with their circulating shade  
 upon all the excursions of intellect and  
 paralyze the efforts of both mind and  
 body. Aggravated by the habit of his  
 subjects the unfortunate patient soon  
 becomes the victim of despair. Flitting





that love of life which is so strongly im-  
planted in the human breast is tempt-  
ed to end his miseries by putting a  
period to his existence.

But there is one concomitant symp-  
tom, which has been particularly re-  
marked in the commencement of this com-  
plaint which may, in a measure, be  
considered as one of the causes by which  
it is induced. I refer to a certain fix-  
idity of ideas, contracted through the mor-  
bid application of the attention to one  
subject either very exciting or depress-  
ing, with which the mind becomes enter-  
ly engaged to the exclusion of that  
apportioned activity by which its exalted  
energies are refreshed & the appropriate  
exercise of its faculties communicated  
by pleasure. It is this symptom which



was principally directed to the employment of  
remedies. Now there is to direct the  
attention in introducing an opposite  
train of ideas. And that this intention  
might be accomplished by rejecting the  
very subjects which could be suggested  
as the best calculated to interest and  
engage the patient, and whose expe-  
rience would not sanction their avail-  
ment. It is to enforce this indica-  
tion that manual labor, either in the  
mechanical arts or in agriculture, com-  
mercial engagements, &c. by agitating  
the individual, & the hopes and fears,  
and animating his soul with the spir-  
it of enterprise, and such a strategy  
recommended by the most influential  
writers upon this subject. And it is  
upon the powerful effects which are exerted



so allusive upon the human frame, in  
arousing the torpid apathy of indifference  
or soothing the turbulent spirit to peace  
and tranquillity. But its atmospheric  
simplication promises to be attended with  
results peculiarly happy and successful.

Hydrogæum was fully aware of  
difficultly attending the treatment of men-  
tal diseases. He observed that "as the frame  
of the mind is much more curious and  
subtle than the structure of the body,  
as consisting in an harmony of the most  
excellent and almost divine faculties;  
so, if the constitution be very long disordered,  
the evil must be so much the greater, the  
more excellent and delicate the constitu-  
tion was when it remained entire".

He difficultly attending the management  
of a complaint should rather operate as



an inclination to the Frigidum, demand  
 now the application of all his resources  
 with the exercise of motions both physical  
 and intellectual.

In the case of these affections, it appears  
 to appear that the remedies have been  
 not directed to the body which only he  
 comes ultimately involved through its de-  
 pendence on the mind, than to the true  
 seat of the disease, and though the ca-  
 pacity of ministering to a mind diseased  
 may not fall within the power of the Phy-  
 sician, yet it were vain to attempt a cure  
 whilst this is in a state of aberration;  
 for so long as the intellect is so con-  
 fused in this as in all complaints  
 all efforts at curing will prove unavailing,  
 and it is our first object that we can  
 hope for success in the use of our remedies





Alasick, as an agent peculiarly calculated  
 for <sup>the</sup> this purpose, from its obvious ef-  
 fects upon a constitution in its position  
 its attention has been directed to the  
 problem. It is a long time the cure  
 has not failed, it may at least be the  
 means of casting a stream of pleasure into  
 the human soul. It is the means of relieving  
 from such its painful & distressing  
 & of bringing a situation to which it is  
 subject to a state of comfort & tranquillity.

For he has said that  
 "Alasick the poorest, yet a charm,  
 And Fate's worst curse disarms;  
 Alasick can soften pain to ease  
 From mutiny and despair release;  
 But says when, it can improve  
 And entice to 'Steps above'."



